



EP 1 380 621 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
14.01.2004 Bulletin 2004/03

(51) Int Cl.⁷: **C09B 62/09, C09B 62/095**

(21) Application number: 03015256.5

(22) Date of filing: 07.07.2003

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK

(30) Priority: 10.07.2002 GB 0215982

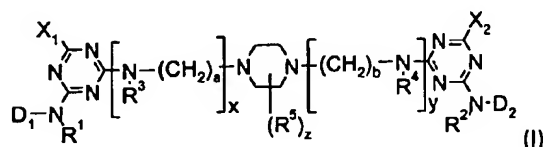
(71) Applicant: **DyStar Textilfarben GmbH & Co.
Deutschland KG
65926 Frankfurt am Main (DE)**

(72) Inventors:

- **Ebenezer, Warren James, Dr.**
Stockport, Cheshire SK7 2JQ (GB)
- **Russ, Werner, Dr.**
65439 Flörsheim-Wicker (DE)

(54) Fibre reactive azo dyes

(57) The present invention refers to dyestuffs of the formula I



wherein

each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵, independently, is H or an optionally substituted alkyl group;

each of X_1 and X_2 , independently, is a labile atom or group;

each of x and y , independently, is 0 or 1 and at least one of x and y is 1; each of a and b is 2 to 5 and when each of x and y is 1, $a > b$; and

z is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

wherein the variables D₁ and D₂ are defined as given in claim 1, processes for their preparation and their use for dyeing and printing hydroxy- and/or carboxamido-containing fiber materials.

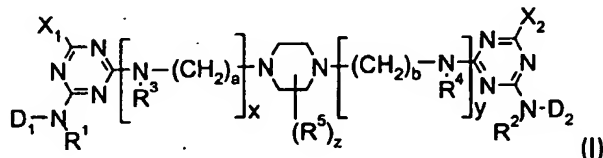
Description

[0001] The present invention relates to the field of fibre-reactive dyes.

[0002] Dyestuffs containing chromophores linked via a piperazine type linking unit are known from literature and are described for example in EP-A-0126265, EP-A-0693538, WO99/05224 and WO00/08104.

[0003] The inventor of the present invention has surprisingly found that dyestuffs with very strong and economic shades exhibiting excellent fastness properties can be obtained if piperazine type linking units are used to link two chromophores each selected from a specific range of chromophores as defined below.

[0004] The present invention claims dyestuffs of the formula I



wherein

each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵, independently, is H or an optionally substituted alkyl group;

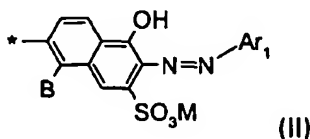
each of X₁ and X₂, independently, is a labile atom or group;

each of x and y, independently, is 0 or 1 and at least one of x and y is 1;

each of a and b is 2 to 5 and when each of x and y is 1, a > b; and

z is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

D₁ is a group of the formula II



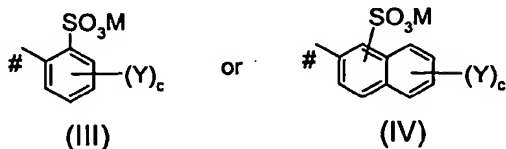
wherein

B is H or SO₃M;

M is H, an alkali metal, an ammonium ion or the equivalent of an alkaline earth metal;

* indicates the bond to the triazinylamino group;

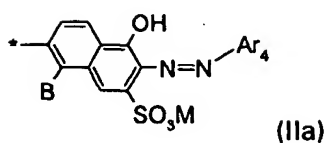
Ar₁ is a group of the formula III or of the formula IV



wherein

the or each Y independently is SO₃M or an alkyl group, c is 0, 1 or 2, M is defined as given above and # indicates the bond to the azo group; or

D₁ is a group of the formula IIa



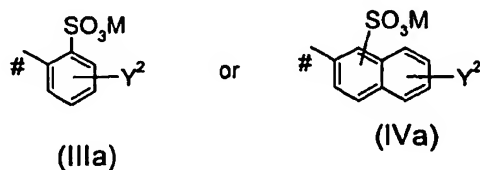
wherein

B is H or SO₃M;

M is H, an alkali metal, an ammonium ion or the equivalent of an alkaline earth metal;

* indicates the bond to the triazinylamino group;

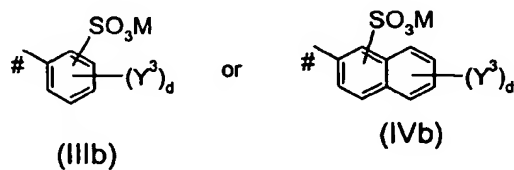
Ar₄ is a group of the formula IIIa or of the formula IVa



wherein

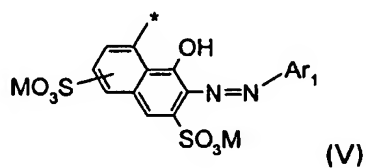
Y² is -N=N-Ar₅, M is defined as given above and # indicates the bond to the azo group, wherein

Ar₅ is a group of the formula IIIb or of the formula IVb



wherein the or each Y³ independently is SO₃M or an alkyl group, d is 0, 1 or 2, M is defined as given above and # indicates the bond to the azo group; or

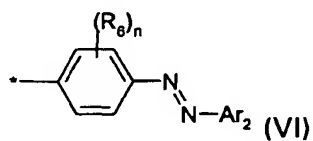
D₁ is a group of the formula V



wherein

M, * and Ar₁ are defined as given above; or

D₁ is a group of the formula VI



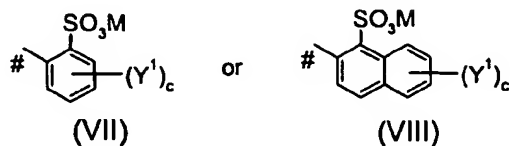
wherein

* is defined as given above

n is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

the or each R_6 independently is H, (C_1-C_4) -alkyl, (C_1-C_4) -alkoxy, $NHCONH_2$, $NHCO(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, SO_3M or halogen;

Ar_2 is a group of the formula VII or of the formula VIII



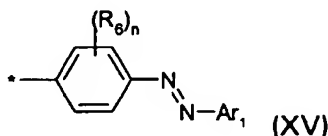
wherein

the or each Y^1 independently is SO_3M or an alkyl group or $-N=N-Ar_3$,

wherein Ar_3 is an optionally substituted phenylene or naphthylene moiety;

c is 0, 1 or 2, M is defined as given above and # indicates the bond to the azo group; or

D_1 is a group of the formula XV



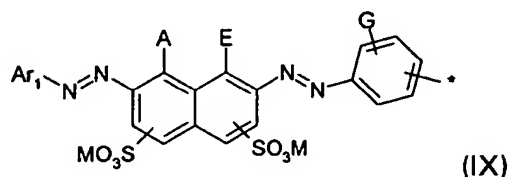
wherein R_6 , Ar_1 , n and * are defined as given above; or

D_1 is an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore;

D_2 is a group of the formula II, provided D_1 is not a group of the formula V; or

D_2 is a group of the formula IIa; or

D_2 is a group of the formula IX



wherein

A and E are independently OH or NH_2 and $A \neq E$;

G is H, (C_1-C_4) -alkyl, (C_1-C_4) -alkoxy, SO_3M or halogen; and

Ar_1 , M and * are defined as given above; or

D_2 is a group of the formula VI; or

D_2 is a group of the formula X



15



30

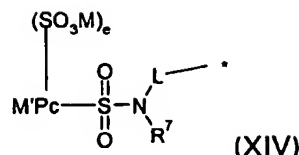


45



55

D₂ is a group of the formula XIV



wherein

M' is a metal atom;

Pc is a phthalocyanine chromophore;

e is < 4; and

M, L and R⁷ are defined as given above; or

D₂ is a group of the formula XV; or

D₂ is an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore.

[0005] Alkyl groups may be straight-chain or branched and are preferably (C₁-C₄)-alkyl groups, for example methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl or n-butyl. Substituted alkyl groups are preferably substituted by hydroxyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, halogen or carboxyl groups.

The same logic applies for alkoxy groups, which are thus preferably (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy groups and particularly methoxy and ethoxy.

Substituted phenylene or naphthylene moieties standing for Ar₃ are preferably of the formulae III and IV above.

A divalent moiety L occurring in the groups of the formulae XII and XIV is preferably a phenylene or (C₁-C₆)-alkylene, preferably (C₁-C₄)-alkylene moiety. The phenylene moiety is optionally substituted by (SO₃M)_f, where f = 0, 1, or 2 and (R₁₆)_g, where R₁₆ is (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy or halogen.

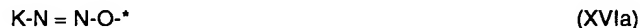
R¹ to R⁵ are preferably H or methyl. R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are especially preferably H.

X₁ and X₂ are preferably halogen like fluorine and chlorine or optionally substituted pyridinium like 3- and 4-carboxypyridinium. X₁ and X₂ are especially preferably chlorine.

M is preferably H, an alkaline metal, like sodium, potassium and lithium and is especially preferably sodium.

M' is preferably Cu, Ni or Al.

[0006] An azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore standing for D₁ or D₂ is preferably an optionally metallized monoazo chromophore of the formulae (XVIa) or (XVIb)



wherein

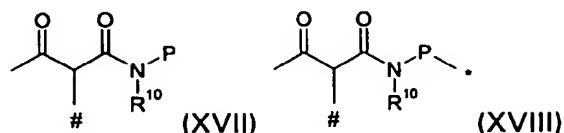
* indicates the bond to the triazinylamino group in formula I; and

one of K and O is an acetoacetamidoaryl group wherein the aryl moiety is optionally substituted and wherein the azo linkage in the formulae XVIa and XVIb is linked to the methylene group of the acetoacetamidoaryl group; an optionally substituted pyridonyl group; an optionally substituted pyrazolonyl group or an optionally substituted pyrimidinyl group; and the other of K and O is a phenyl or naphthyl group which is unsubstituted or substituted by one to four substituents selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, H₂NCONH, CH₃CONH, NHCO(C₁-C₄), hydroxyl, amino, cyano, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl-amino, halogen, COOM, SO₃M, aminophenyl, aminonaphthyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl-aminophenyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl-aminonaphthyl, amidophenyl, amidonaphthyl, sulphonamidophenyl and sulfonamidonaphthyl,

wherein M is defined as given above.

[0007] An acetoacetamidoaryl group can be substituted in its aryl moiety preferably by (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, halogen, H₂NCONH, CH₃CONH or SO₃M, wherein M is defined as given above.

Preferred acetoacetamidoaryl groups are of the formulae XVII and XVIII



wherein

R¹⁰ is H or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl;

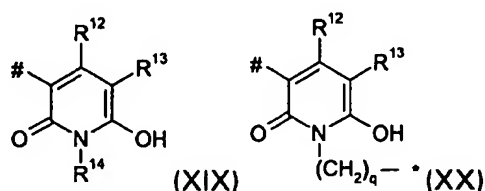
P is an optionally substituted aryl group;

indicates the bond to the azo group of the monoazo chromophore of formulae (XVIa) and (XVIb); and

* indicates the bond to the triazinylamino group of the dyestuff of formula I.

P is preferably phenyl or naphthyl which is optionally substituted by (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, H₂NCONH, CH₃CONH or SO₃M, wherein M is defined as given above.

An optionally substituted pyridonyl group is preferably of the formulae (XIX) or (XX)



wherein

R¹² is H, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl or phenyl;

R¹³ is H, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, CN, CONH₂ or CH₂SO₃M, wherein M is defined as given above;

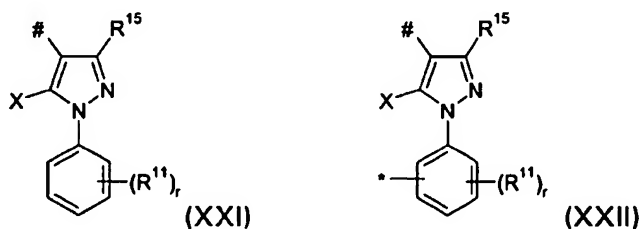
R¹⁴ is (C₁-C₄)-alkyl or phenyl;

q is zero or is 1-4;

indicates the bond to the azo group of the monoazo chromophore of formulae (XVIa) and (XVIb); and

* indicates the bond to the triazinylamino group of the dyestuff of the formula I.

[0008] An optionally substituted pyrazolonyl group is preferably of the formulae (XXI) or (XXII)



wherein

R¹⁵ is methyl, carboxyl or methoxycarbonyl;

X is OH or MH₂;

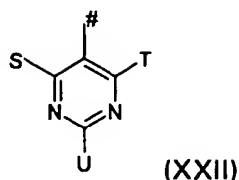
the or each R¹¹, independently, is (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, halogen, H₂NCONH, CH₃CONH or SO₃M, wherein M is defined as given above;

r is zero or 1-4, preferably zero or 1-3, still more preferably 0, 1 or 2, especially 1 or 2;

indicates the bond to the azo group of the monoazo chromophore of formulae (XVIa) and (XVIb); and

* indicates the bond to the triazinylamino group of the dyestuff of the formula I.

[0009] An optionally substituted pyrimidinyl group is preferably of the formula (XXIII)



wherein each of S, T and U, independently, is H, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, hydroxy, (C₁-C₄)-alkylthio, mercapto, amino, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl-amino or di-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl-amino; and # indicates the bond to the azo group of the monoazo chromophore of formulae (XVIa) and (XVIb).

[0010] Preferred dyestuffs of the formula (I) are bright orange dyestuffs, wherein D₁ and D₂ both are a group of formula (II), with the proviso, however, that D₁ ≠ D₂ or D₁ = D₂ if R¹ ≠ R².

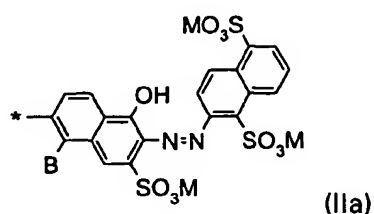
In still more preferred bright orange dyestuffs of the formula (I)

X₁ and X₂ are both chlorine;

R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are H;

a = b = 2 with x = 0 and y = 1 or x = 1 and y = 0; and

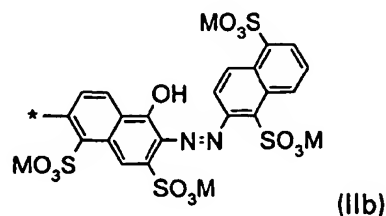
D₁ and D₂ are both a group of the formula (IIa)



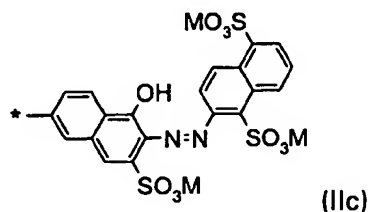
wherein B and M are defined as given above,

In especially preferred bright orange dyestuffs of the formula (I)

D₁ is a group of the formula (IIb)

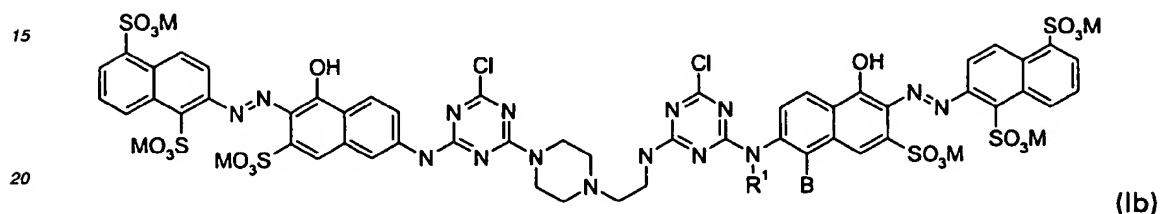
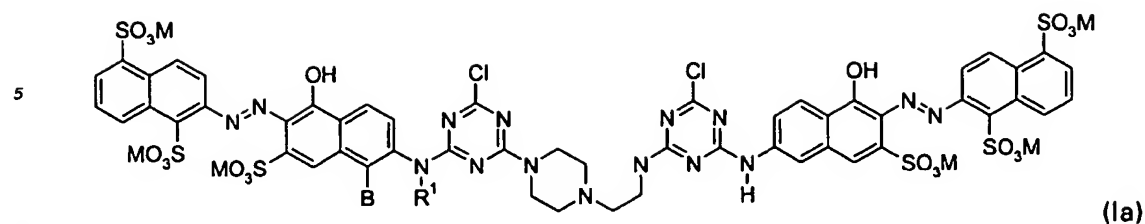


and D₂ is a group of formula (IIc)



or D₁ and D₂ are both a group of formula (IIc) and R¹ ≠ R², especially one of R¹ and R² is H and the other methyl.

[0011] Especially preferred bright orange dyestuffs of the formula (I) are of the formulae (Ia) and (Ib)



wherein

25 B is SO_2M and R^1 is H or B is H and R^1 is methyl and M is defined as given above.

[0012] Further preferred dyestuffs of the formula (I) are homogeneous black dyestuffs, wherein

D_1 is a group of the formula (II) and

D_2 is a group of the formula (IX).

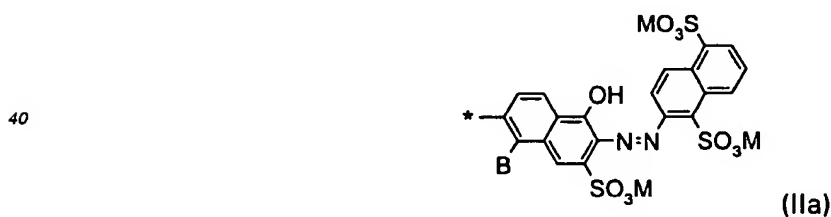
30 In still more preferred homogeneous black dyestuffs of the formula (I)

X_1 and X_2 are both chlorine;

R^3, R^4 and R^5 are H;

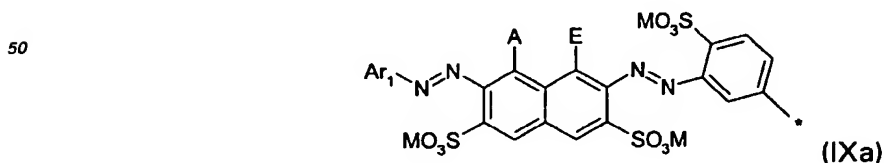
$a = b = 2$ with $x = 0$ and $y = 1$ or $x = 1$ and $y = 0$:

D_1 is a group of the formula (IIa)



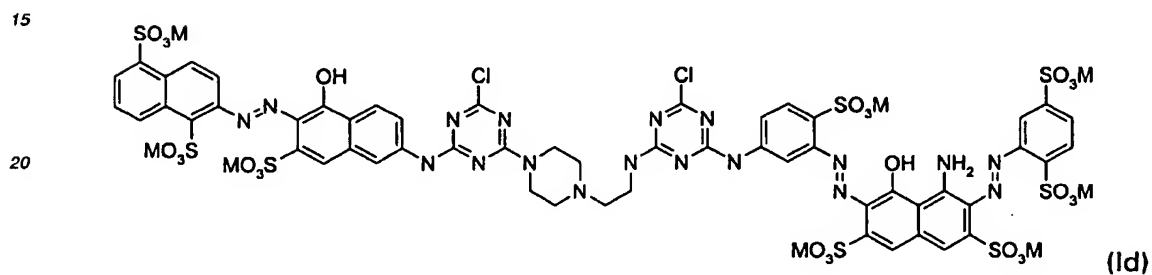
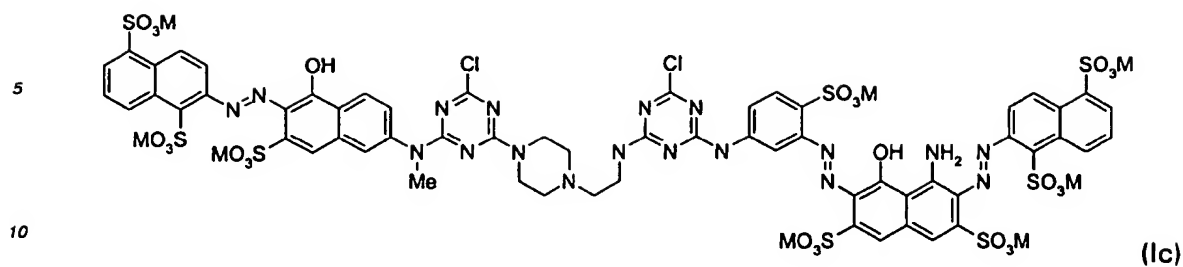
45 wherein B and M are defined as given above; and

D₂ is a group of the formula (IXa)



wherein A is OH and E is NH₂ or A is NH₂ and E is OH and Ar₁ and M are defined as given above. A is especially preferred NH₂ and E is OH.

Especially preferred homogeneous black dyestuffs of the formula (I) are of the formulae (Ic) and (Id)



25 wherein M is defined as given above.

[0013] Further preferred dyestuffs of the formula (I) are dull red dyestuffs, wherein D_1 is a group of the formula (V) and D_2 is a group of the formula (XV).

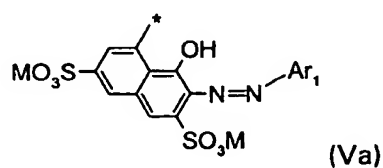
In still more preferred dull red dyestuffs of the formula (I)

30 X_1 and X_2 are both chlorine;

R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are H;

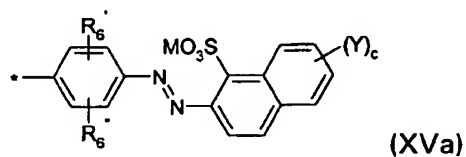
$a = b = 2$ with $x = 0$ and $y = 1$ or $x = 1$ and $y = 0$;

D_1 is a group of the formula (Va)



45 wherein Ar_1 , M and * are defined as given above; and

D_2 is a group of the formula (XVa)



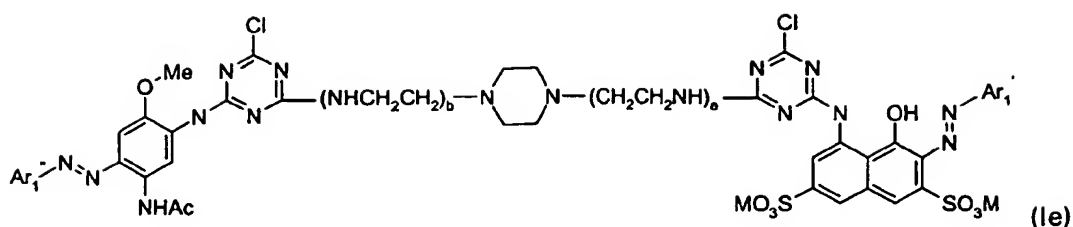
55 wherein

R_6' is H, (C_1-C_4) -alkyl, (C_1-C_4) -alkoxy or halogen;

R_6'' is H, $NHCONH_2$, $NHCO(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl or SO_3M ; and

Y_c and M are defined as given above.

Especially preferred dull red dyestuffs of the formula (I) are of the formula (Ie)



wherein

a is 1 and b is 0 or a is 0 and b is 1;

Ar₁' is 2-sulphophenyl, 2,5-disulphophenyl, 1-sulpho-2-naphthyl or 1,5-disulpho-2-naphthyl and

Ar₁" is 4,8-disulpho-2-naphthyl or 3,6,8-trisulpho-2-naphthyl.

[0014] Further preferred dyestuffs of the formula (I) are homogeneous green dyestuffs, wherein

D₁ is a group of the formula (XV) or an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore; and

D₂ is a group of the formula (IX), a group of the formula (X), a group of the formula (XI), a group of the formula (XII), a group of the formula (XIII) or a group of the formula (XIV).

In still more preferred homogeneous green dyestuffs of the formula (I)

X₁ and X₂ are both chlorine;

R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are H; and

a = b = 2 with x = 0 and y = 1 or x = 1 and y = 0.

[0015] Further preferred dyestuffs of the formula (I) are yellow dyestuffs, wherein

D₁ is a group of the formula (II), a group of the formula (VI) or an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore; and

D₂ is a group of the formula (VI), or an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore.

In still more preferred homogeneous green dyestuffs of the formula (I)

X₁ and X₂ are both chlorine;

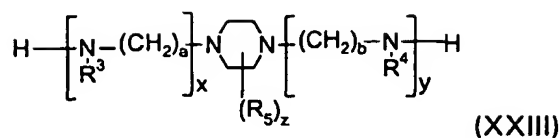
R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are H; and

a = b = 2 with x = 0 and y = 1 or x = 1 and y = 0.

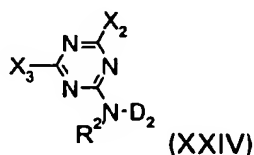
The dyestuffs of the present invention can be present as a preparation in solid or liquid (dissolved) form. In solid form they generally contain the electrolyte salts customary in the case of water-soluble and in particular fibre-reactive dyes, such as sodium chloride, potassium chloride and sodium sulfate, and also the auxiliaries customary in commercial dyes, such as buffer substances capable of establishing a pH in aqueous solution between 3 and 7, such as sodium acetate, sodium borate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium citrate, sodium dihydrogenphosphate and disodium hydrogenphosphate, small amounts of siccatives or, if they are present in liquid, aqueous solution (including the presence of thickeners of the type customary in print pastes), substances which ensure the permanence of these preparations, for example mold preventatives.

[0016] In general, the dyestuffs of the present invention are present as dye powders containing 10 to 80% by weight, based on the dye powder or preparation, of a strength-standardizing colorless diluent electrolyte salt, such as those mentioned above. These dye powders may additionally include the aforementioned buffer substances in a total amount of up to 10%, based on the dye powder. If the dye mixtures of the present invention are present in aqueous solution, the total dye content of these aqueous solutions is up to about 50 % by weight, for example between 5 and 50% by weight, and the electrolyte salt content of these aqueous solutions will preferably be below 10% by weight, based on the aqueous solutions. The aqueous solutions (liquid preparations) may include the aforementioned buffer substances in an amount which is generally up to 10% by weight, for example 0.1 to 10% by weight, preference being given to up to 4% by weight, especially 2 to 4% by weight.

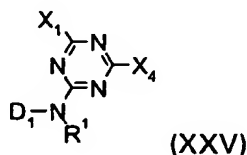
[0017] A dyestuff of the formula I may for example be prepared by reacting a piperazine compound of the formula XXIII



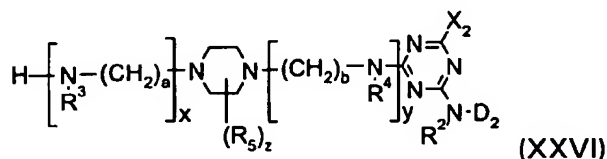
wherein R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , a , b , x , y , and z are defined as given above, with a compound of the formula XXIV



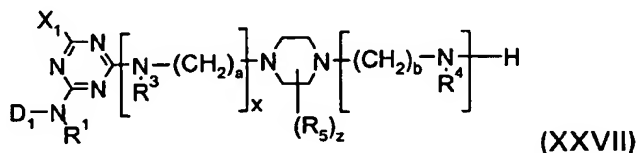
wherein R^2 , X_2 and D_2 are defined as given above and X_3 is a labile atom or a group capable of reaction with an amine, preferably chlorine, and with a compound of the formula XXV



wherein R^1 , X_1 and D_1 are defined as given above and X_4 has one of the meanings of X_3 . It is possible to react a compound of formula XXIII first with a compound of the formula XXIV to form a compound of the formula XXVI



wherein all variables are defined as given above, which is then reacted with a compound of the formula XXV to a dyestuff of the formula I. As an alternative is it also possible to react a compound of the formula XXIII first with a compound of the formula XXV to form the compound of the formula XXVII

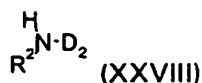


wherein all variables are defined as given above, which is then reacted with a compound of the formula XXIV to a dyestuff of the formula I. In general, one mole of a compound of the formula XXIII is reacted with 1 mole of a compound of the formula XXIV

and 1 mole of a compound of the formula XXV in a manner known per se to a skilled person.

[0018] The compounds of the formulae XXIII, XXIV and XXV are known or can easily be prepared by a skilled person using methods which are known per se.

As an example, a compound of the formula XXIV, wherein X_2 is chlorine can be obtained by reacting cyanuric chloride with a compound of the formula XXVIII



wherein R^2 and D_2 are defined as given above.

[0019] The compounds of the formula XXVIII can be prepared by means of customary diazotization and coupling reactions in a manner familiar to those skilled in the art.

[0020] The dyestuffs of the instant invention are reactive dyestuffs suitable for dyeing and printing hydroxy- and/or carboxamido-containing fibre materials by the application and fixing methods numerously described in the art for fibre-reactive dyes. They provide exceptionally bright, exceptionally strong and economic shades. Such dyes especially when used for exhaust dyeing of cellulosic materials can exhibit excellent properties including build-up, aqueous solubility, light-fastness, wash off and robustness to process variables. They are also wholly compatible with similar dyes designed for high temperature (80-100° C) application to cellulosic textiles, and thus lead to highly reproducible application processes, with short application times.

[0021] The present invention therefore also provides for use of the inventive dyestuffs for dyeing and printing hydroxy- and/or carboxamido-containing fibre materials and processes for dyeing and printing such materials using a dyestuff according to the invention. Usually the dyestuff is applied to the substrate in dissolved form and fixed on the fibre by the action of an alkali or by heating or both.

[0022] Hydroxy-containing materials are natural or synthetic hydroxy-containing materials, for example cellulose fiber materials, including in the form of paper, or their regenerated products and polyvinyl alcohols. Cellulose fiber materials are preferably cotton but also other natural vegetable fibers, such as linen, hemp, jute and ramie fibres. Regenerated cellulose fibers are for example staple viscose and filament viscose.

[0023] Carboxamido-containing materials are for example synthetic and natural polyamides and polyurethanes, in particular in the form of fibers, for example wool and other animal hairs, silk, leather, nylon-6,6, nylon-6, nylon-11, and nylon-4.

[0024] Application of the inventive dyestuffs is by generally known processes for dyeing and printing fiber materials by the known application techniques for fibre-reactive dyes. The dyestuffs according to the invention are highly compatible with similar dyes designed for high temperature (80-100° C) applications and are advantageously useful in exhaust dyeing processes.

Similarly, the conventional printing processes for cellulose fibers, which can either be carried out in single-phase, for example by printing with a print paste containing sodium bicarbonate or some other acid-binding agent and the colorant, and subsequent steaming at appropriate temperatures, or in two phases, for example by printing with a neutral or weakly acid print paste containing the colorant and subsequent fixation either by passing the printed material through a hot electrolyte-containing alkaline bath or by overpadding with an alkaline electrolyte-containing padding liquor and subsequent batching of this treated material or subsequent steaming or subsequent treatment with dry heat, produce strong prints with well defined contours and a clear white ground. Changing fixing conditions has only little effect on the outcome of the prints. Not only in dyeing but also in printing the degrees of fixation obtained with dye mixtures of the invention are very high. The hot air used in dry heat fixing by the customary thermofix processes has a temperature of from 120 to 200°C. In addition to the customary steam at from 101 to 103°C, it is also possible to use superheated steam and high pressure steam at up to 160°C.

[0025] The inventive dyestuffs can in addition be used to produce inks useful for printing the substrates described above, for example textiles, especially cellulosic textiles, and paper. Such inks can be used in all technologies, for example conventional printing, ink-jet printing or bubble-jet printing (for information on such printing technologies see for example Text. Chem. Color, Volume 19(8), pages 23 ff and Volume 21, pages 27 ff).

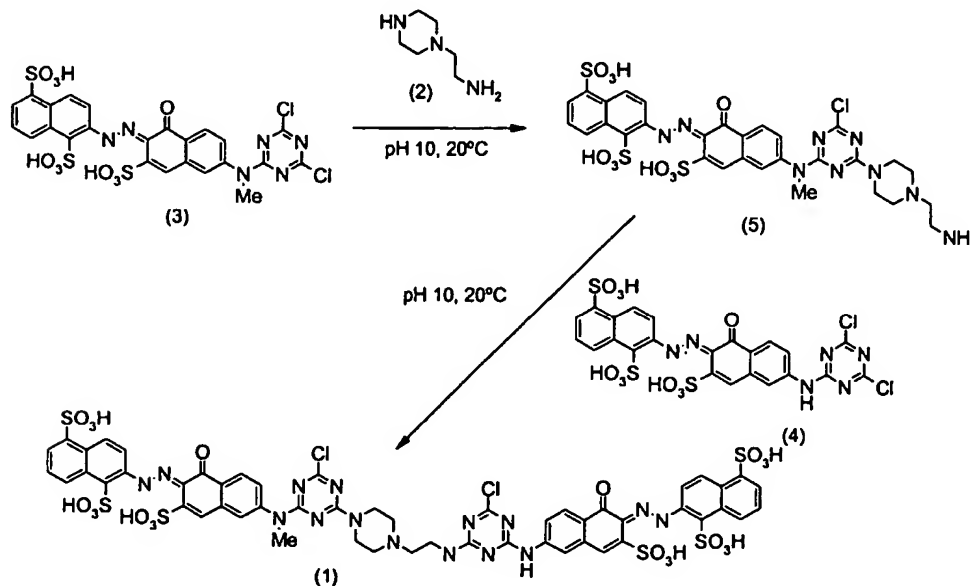
[0026] Acid-binding agents responsible for fixing the dyes to cellulose fibers are for example water-soluble basic salts of alkali metals and of alkaline earth metals of inorganic or organic acids, and compounds which release alkali when hot. Of particular suitability are the alkali metal hydroxides and alkali metal salts of weak to medium inorganic or organic acids, the preferred alkali metal compounds being the sodium and potassium compounds. These acid-binding agents are for example sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium formate, sodium dihydrogenphosphate and disodium hydrogenphosphate.

[0027] Treating the dyestuffs according to the invention with the acid-binding agents with or without heating bonds the dyes chemically to the cellulose fibers. Especially the dyeings on cellulose, after they have been given the usual aftertreatment of rinsing to remove unfixed dye portions, show excellent properties.

[0028] The dyeings of polyurethane and polyamide fibers are customarily carried out from an acid medium. The dyebath may contain for example acetic acid and/or ammonium sulfate and/or acetic acid and ammonium acetate or sodium acetate to bring it to the desired pH. To obtain a dyeing of acceptable levelness it is advisable to add customary leveling auxiliaries, for example based on a reaction product of cyanuric chloride with three times the molar amount of an aminobenzenesulfonic acid or aminonaphthalenesulfonic acid or based on a reaction product of for example stearylamine with ethylene oxide. In general the material to be dyed is introduced into the bath at a temperature of about 40°C and agitated therein for some time, the dyebath is then adjusted to the desired weakly acid, preferably weakly acetic acid, pH, and the actual dyeing is carried out at temperature between 60 and 98°C. However, the dyeings can also be carried out at the boil or at temperatures up to 120°C (under superatmospheric pressure).

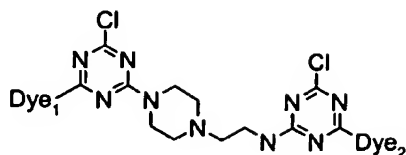
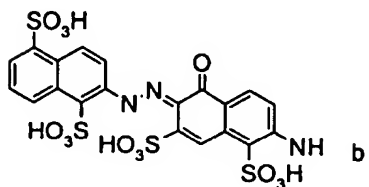
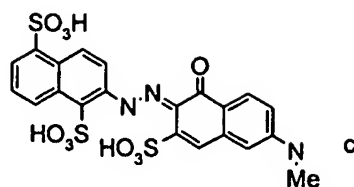
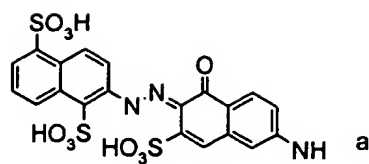
Example 1

[0029] 1-(2-aminoethyl) piperazine (2.6g, 0.02 mol) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of the orange dichlorotriazinyl dye (3) (0.02 mol) in water (400 mls) at ambient temperature and pH6. The pH was then adjusted to 10 with sodium carbonate solution and maintained at this pH for 20 minutes, yielding a solution of the orange dye (5). To this solution was added the orange dichlorotriazinyl dye (4) (0.02 mol) and the solution was maintained at pH 10 and ambient temperature for 48 hours. The pH was adjusted to 6 with 2N HCl and the dye precipitated by the addition of NaCl. The precipitated dye was filtered off, salt removed by dialysis and dried to give the expected dye (1) (16.0g). ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 491 \text{ nm}$, $\epsilon = 65500$, $\nu_{\text{K}} = 115\text{nm}$). Other analytical data were in full agreement with the expected structure.



Examples 2 - 4

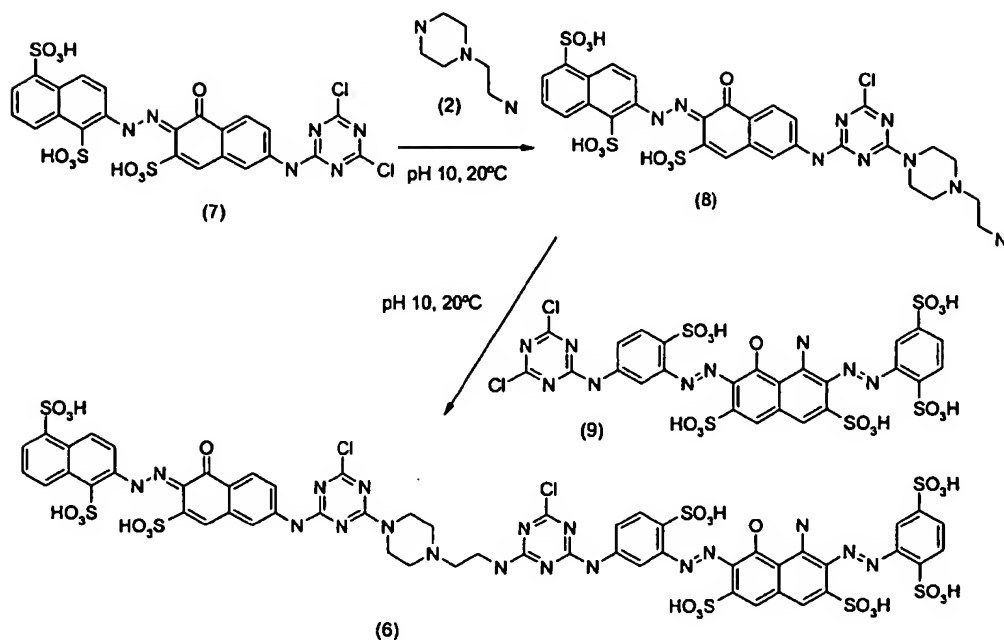
[0030] Following exactly analogous procedures as described in Example 1 the following dyes were synthesised.



| Example | Dye 1 | Dye 2 | λ_{max} / nm |
|---------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 2 | a | c | 495 |
| 3 | a | b | 493 |
| 4 | b | a | 491 |

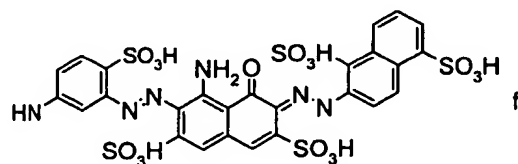
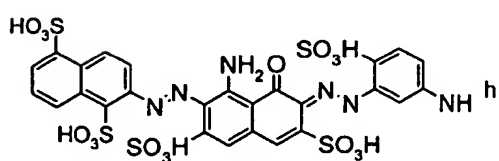
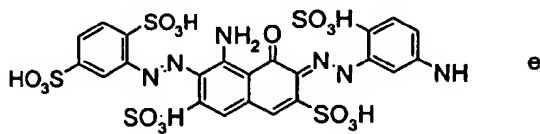
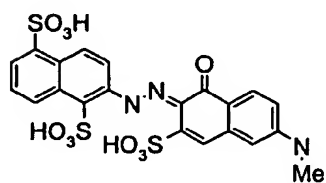
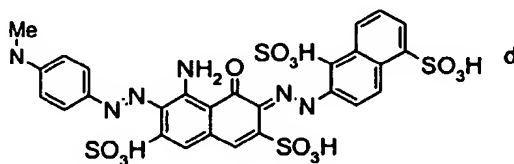
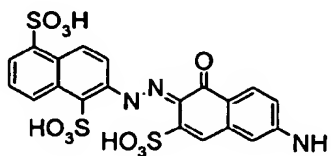
Example 5

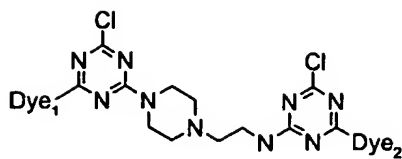
[0031] 1-(2-aminoethyl) piperazine (1.4g, 0.011 mol) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of the orange dichlorotriazinyl dye (7) (0.011 mol) in water (400 mls) at ambient temperature and pH6. The pH was then adjusted to 10 with sodium carbonate solution and maintained at this pH for 20 minutes, yielding a slurry of the orange dye (8). To this slurry was added the navy dichlorotriazinyl dye (9) (0.011 mol) and the solution was maintained at pH 10 and ambient temperature for 24 hours. The pH was adjusted to 6 with 2N HCl and the dye precipitated by the addition of methylated spirits. The precipitated dye was filtered off, and dried to give the expected dye (6) (18.0g). (λ_{max} = 623nm, ϵ = 42500, ν_{max} = 115nm). Other analytical data were in full agreement with the expected structure.



Examples 6-11

[0032] Following exactly analogous procedures as described in Example 5 the following dyes were synthesised.



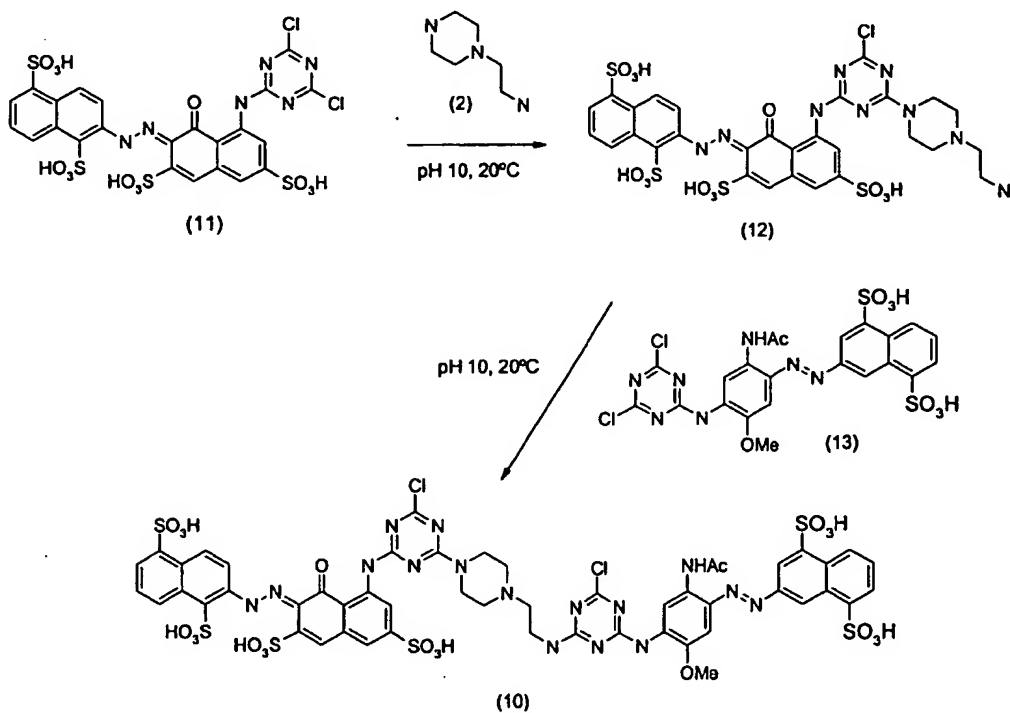


| Example | Dye 1 | Dye 2 | λ max/nm |
|---------|-------|-------|------------------|
| 6 | c | f | 614 |
| 7 | c | e | 619 |
| 8 | a | f | 613 |
| 9 | C | h | 618 |
| 10 | A | h | 622 |
| 11 | A | d | 608 |

Example 12

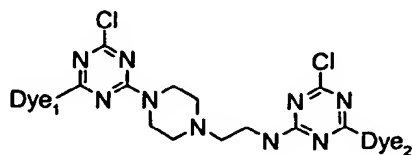
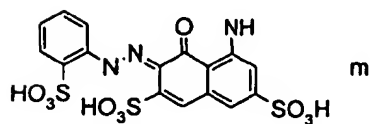
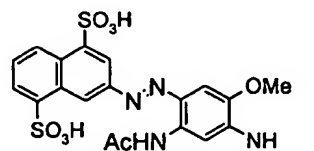
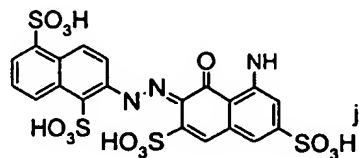
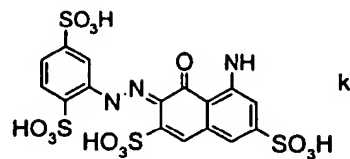
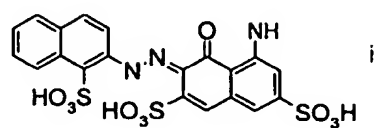
[0033] 1-(2-aminoethyl) piperazine (1.0g, 0.0077 mol) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of the red dichlorotriazinyl dye (11) (0.0077 mol) in water (300 ml) at ambient temperature and pH6. The pH was then adjusted to 10 with sodium carbonate solution and maintained at this pH for 20 minutes, yielding the red dye (12). To this solution was added the yellow dichlorotriazinyl dye (13) (0.0077 mol) and the solution was maintained at pH 10 and ambient temperature for 24 hours. The pH was adjusted to 6 with 2N HCl and the dye precipitated by the addition of methylated spirits. The precipitated dye was filtered off, and dried to give the expected dye (10) (10.6g).

($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 516\text{nm}$, $\epsilon = 46000$, $\nu_{\text{max}} = 115\text{nm}$). Other analytical data were in full agreement with the expected structure.



Examples 13-27

[0034] Following exactly analogous procedures as described in Example 12 the following dyes were synthesised.



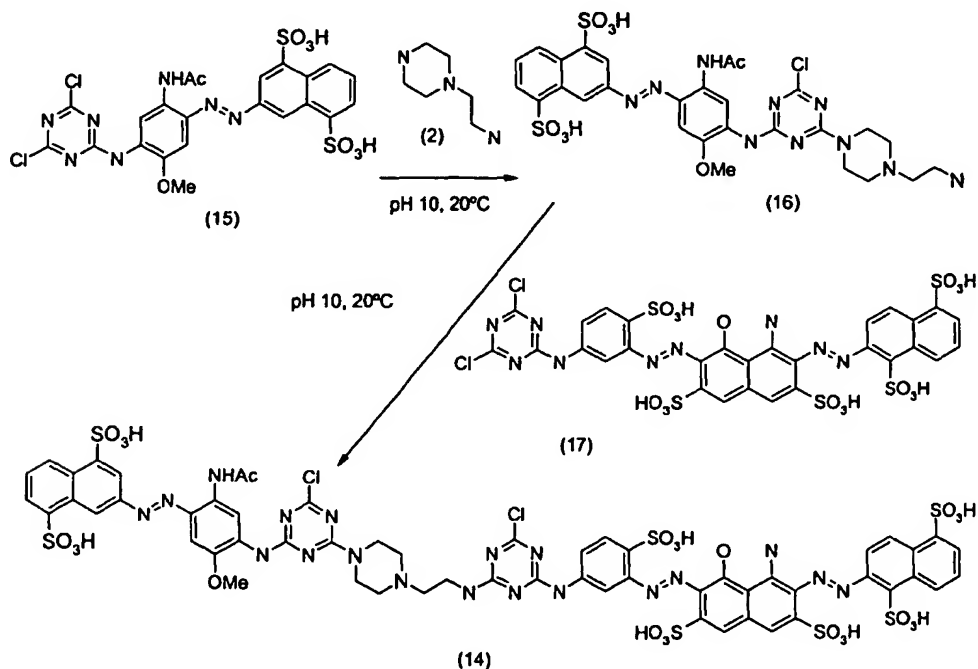
| Example | Dye 1 | Dye 2 | λ max/nm |
|---------|-------|-------|------------------|
| 13 | i | 1 | 462 |
| 14 | 1 | i | 561 |
| 15 | i | n | 518 |
| 16 | n | i | 522 |
| 17 | 1 | j | 520 |
| 18 | j | n | 514 |
| 19 | n | j | 515 |
| 20 | m | 1 | 436 |
| 21 | 1 | m | 467 |
| 22 | m | n | 507 |
| 23 | n | m | 507 |

(continued)

| Example | Dye 1 | Dye 2 | $\lambda_{\text{max}}/\text{nm}$ |
|---------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|
| 24 | k | 1 | 504 |
| 25 | 1 | k | 473 |
| 26 | k | n | 506 |
| 27 | n | k | 499 |

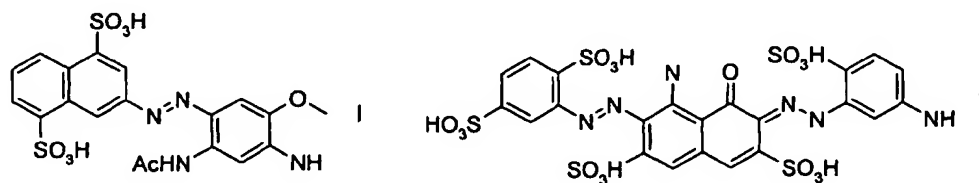
Example 28

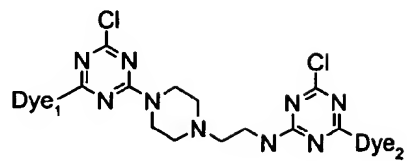
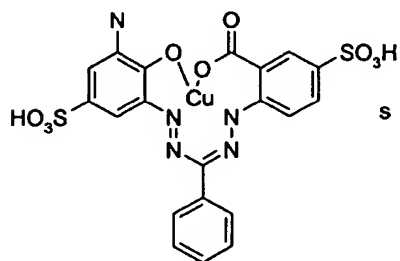
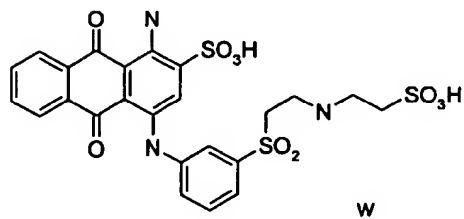
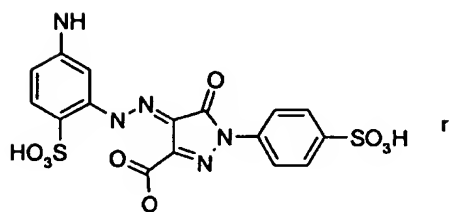
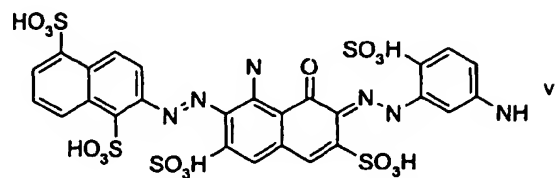
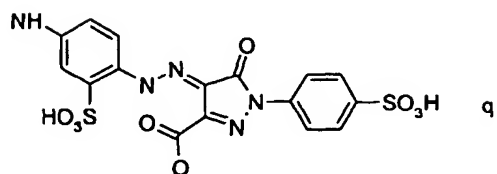
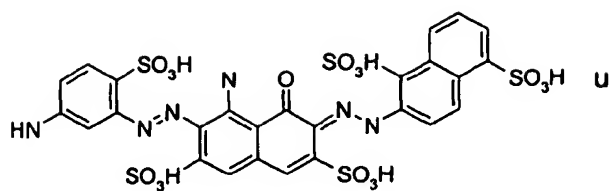
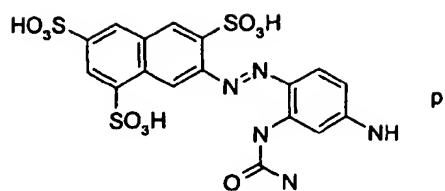
[0035] 1-(2-aminoethyl) piperazine (0.32g, 0.0025 mol) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of the yellow dichlorotriazinyl dye (15) (0.0025 mol) in water (200 mls) at ambient temperature and pH6. The pH was then adjusted to 10 with sodium carbonate solution and maintained at this pH for 20 minutes, yielding the yellow dye (16). To this slurry was added the navy dichlorotriazinyl dye (17) (0.0025 mol) and the solution was maintained at pH 10 and ambient temperature for 4 hours. The pH was adjusted to 6 with 2N HCl and the dye precipitated by the addition of methylated spirits. The precipitated dye was filtered off, and dried to give the expected dye (14) (4.9g). (λ_{max} = (415nm) and 614nm, ϵ = 36800, ν_{max} = 117nm). Other analytical data were in full agreement with the expected structure.



Examples 29-38

[0036] Following exactly analogous procedures as described in Example 28 the following dyes were synthesised.





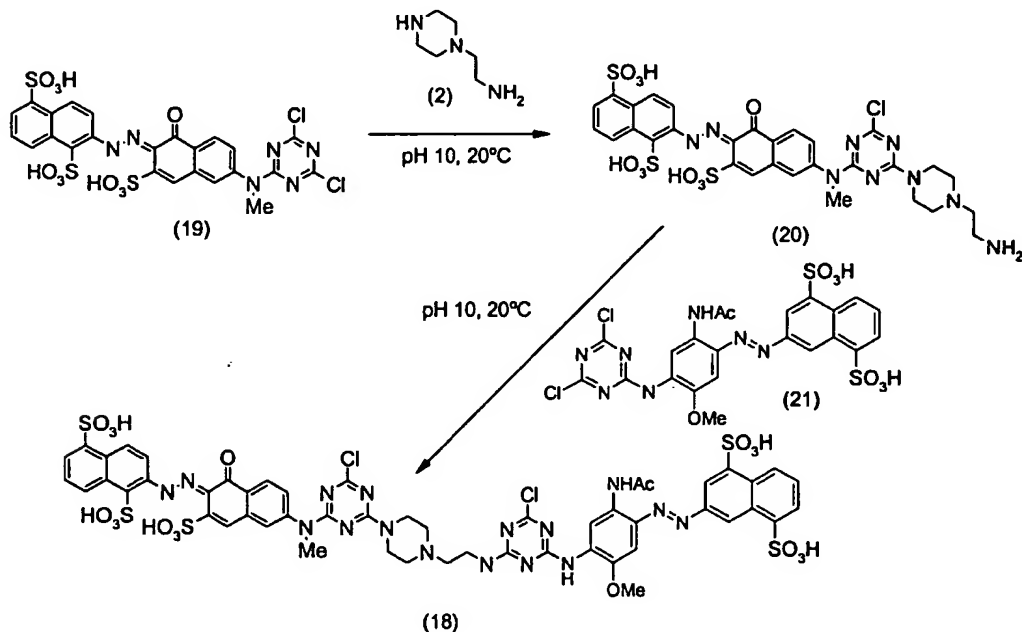
| Example | Dye 1 | Dye 2 | λ max/nm |
|---------|-------|-------|------------------|
| 29 | 1 | u | 420, 626 |
| 30 | p | v | 416, 616 |
| 31 | 1 | t | 440, 622 |

(continued)

| Example | Dye 1 | Dye 2 | $\lambda_{\text{max}}/\text{nm}$ |
|---------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|
| 32 | p | t | 426,622 |
| 33 | q | s | 451,619 |
| 34 | p | s | 426, 623 |
| 35 | r | s | 620 |
| 36 | 1 | w | 454,601 |
| 37 | q | w | 452, 599 |
| 38 | p | w | 416,636 |

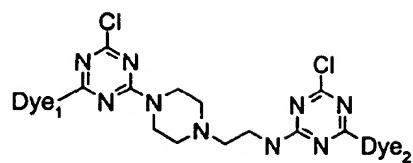
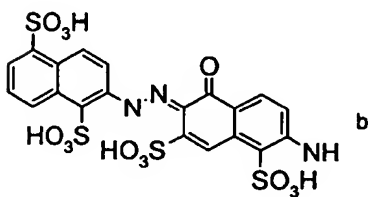
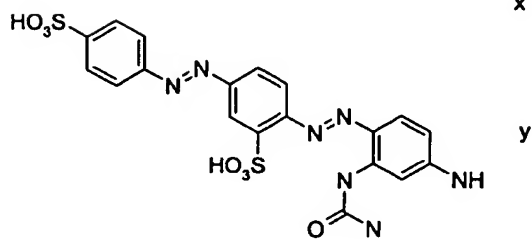
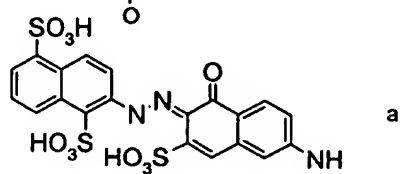
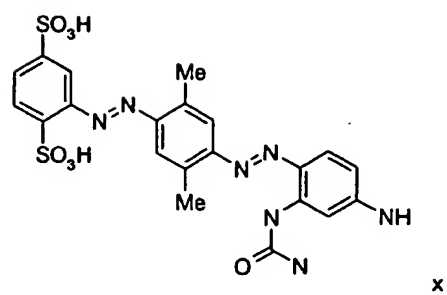
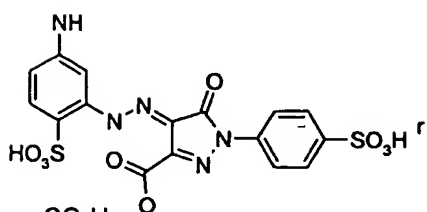
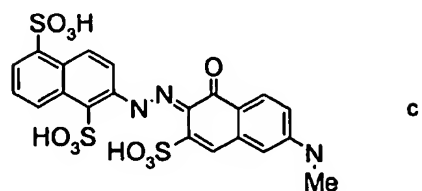
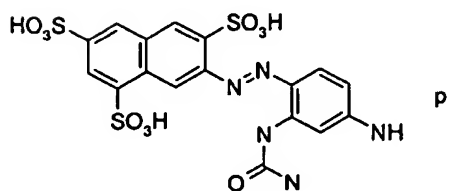
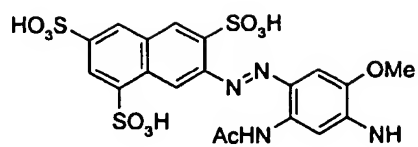
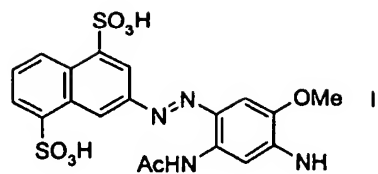
Example 39

[0037] 1-(2-aminoethyl) piperazine (2.6g, 0.02 mol) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of the orange dichlorotriazinyl dye (19) (0.02 mol) in water (400 mls) at ambient temperature and pH6. The pH was then adjusted to 10 with sodium carbonate solution and maintained at this pH for 20 minutes, yielding a solution of the orange dye (20). To this solution was added the yellow dichlorotriazinyl dye (21) (0.02 mol) and the solution was maintained at pH 10 and ambient temperature for 48 hours. The pH was adjusted to 6 with 2N HCl and the dye precipitated by the addition of NaCl. The precipitated dye was filtered off, salt removed by dialysis and dried to give the expected dye (18) (16.0g). ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 485\text{nm}$, $\epsilon = 46000$, $\nu_{\text{max}} = 115\text{nm}$). Other analytical data were in full agreement with the expected structure.



Examples 40-56

[0038] Following exactly analogous procedures as described in Example 39 the following dyes were synthesised.



55

| Example | Dye 1 | Dye 2 | λ max/nm |
|---------|-------|-------|------------------|
| 40 | b | x | 458 |

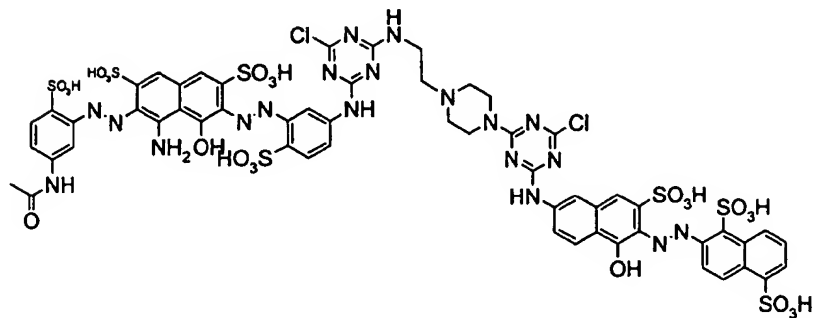
(continued)

| Example | Dye 1 | Dye 2 | λ max/nm |
|---------|-------|-------|------------------|
| 41 | b | y | 472 |
| 42 | c | y | 468 |
| 43 | a | x | 449 |
| 44 | c | x | 457 |
| 45 | a | y | 458 |
| 46 | a | p | 481 |
| 47 | a | r | 483 |
| 48 | a | 1 | 483 |
| 49 | n | p | 435 |
| 50 | c | n | 485 |
| 51 | n | c | 486 |
| 52 | n | 1 | 441 |
| 53 | 1 | n | 444 |
| 54 | p | r | 416 |
| 55 | 1 | r | 416 |
| 56 | 1 | p | 424 |

[0039] The dyes of the following Examples 57 - 95 can be synthesized by one of the methods given above:

Example 57

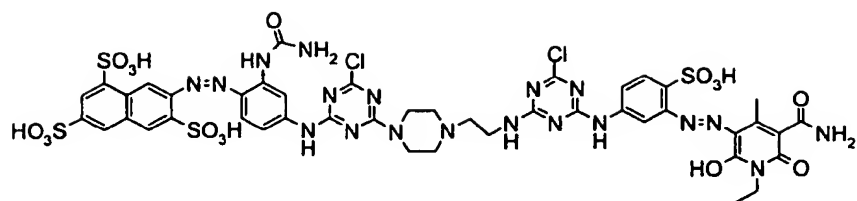
[0040]



λ max = 489 and 617 nm

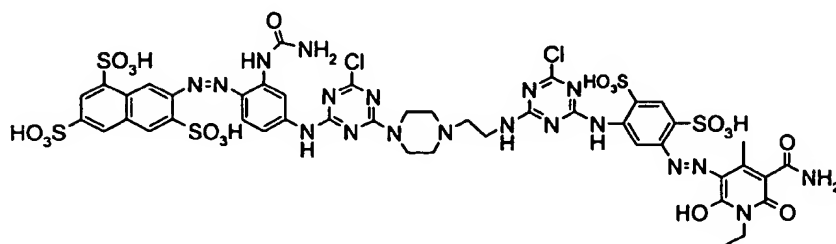
Example 58

[0041]

 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 419$

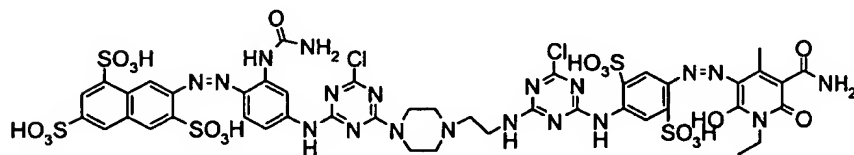
Example 59

[0042]

 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 414.5$

Example 60

[0043]

 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 431$

Example 61

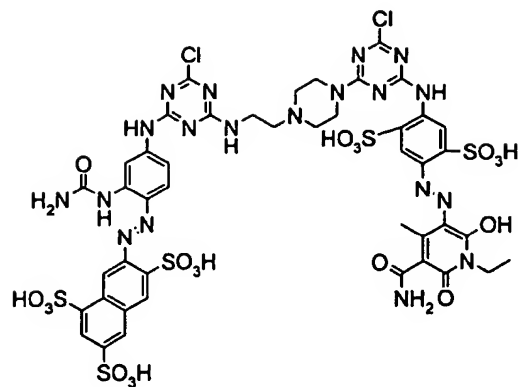
[0044]

5

10

15

20



$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 430$

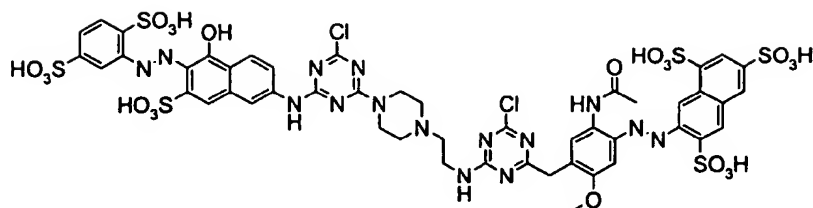
Example 62

[0045]

25

30

35



$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 473$

Example 63

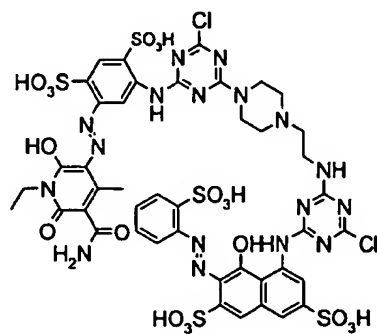
[0046]

40

45

50

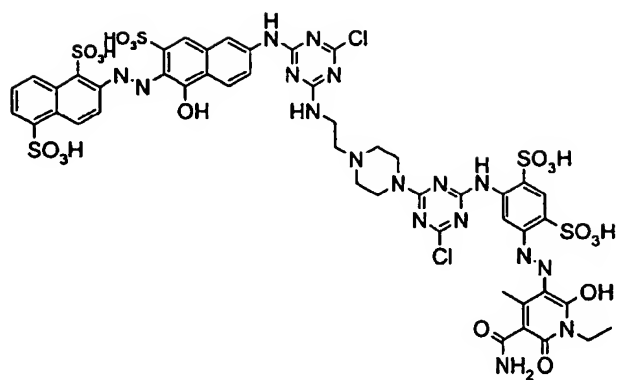
55



$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 423$

[0047]

5



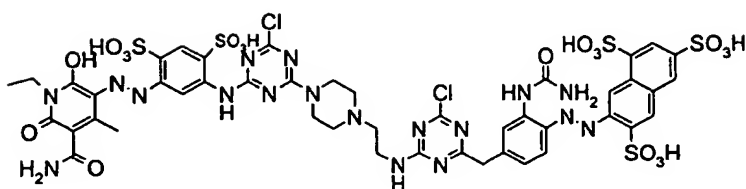
15

20

Example 65

25

[0048]

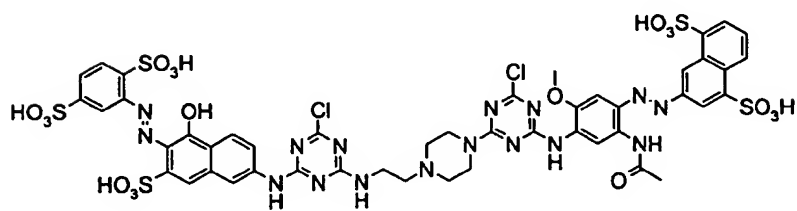


35

Example 66

40

[0049]



50

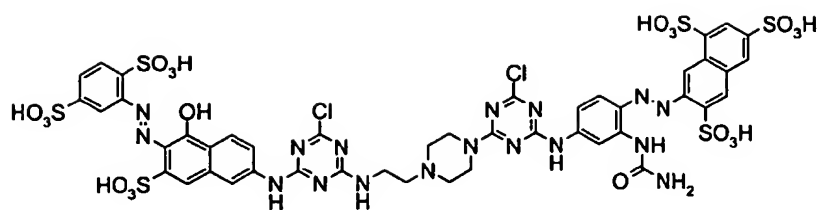
55

Example 67

[0050]

5

10



$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 470$

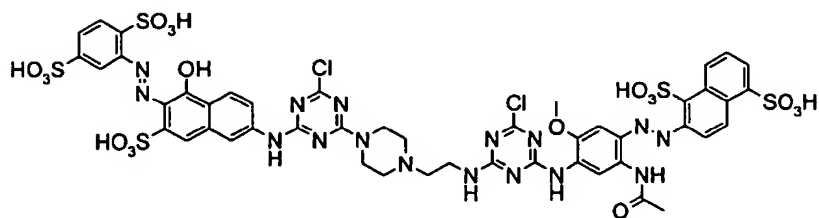
15

Example 68

[0051]

20

25



30

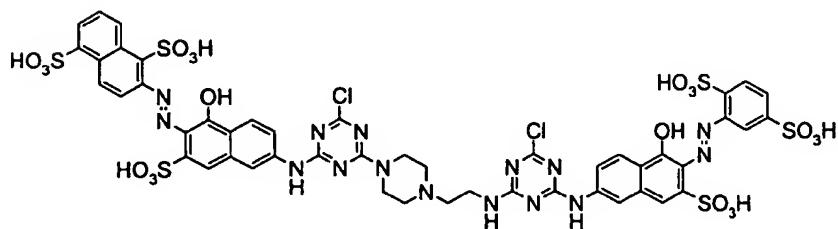
$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 472$

Example 69

[0052]

40

45



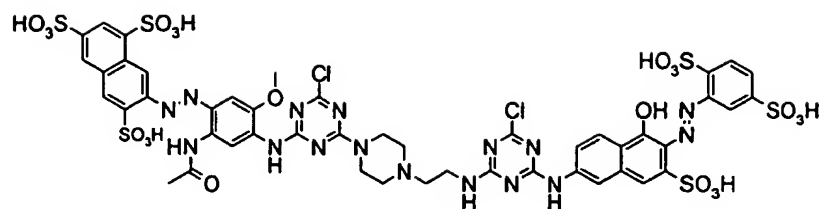
$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 489$

50

55

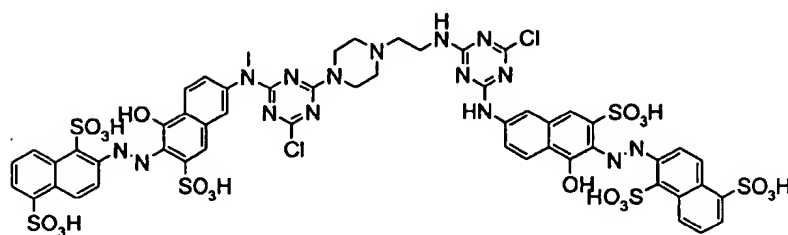
Example 70

[0053]

 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 476$

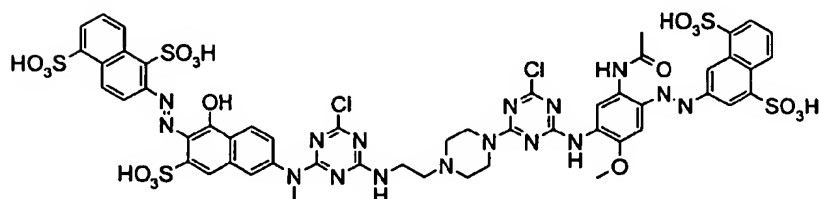
Example 71

[0054]

 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 492$

Example 72

[0055]

 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 484$

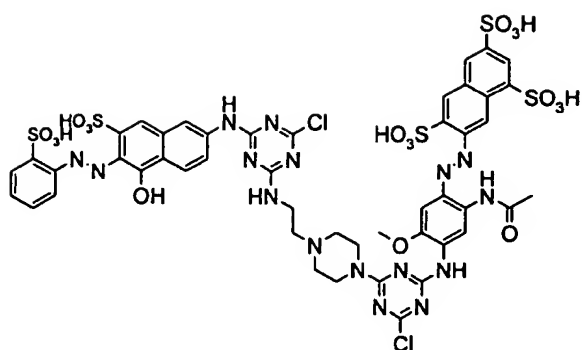
Example 73

[0056]

5

10

15

20 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 479$

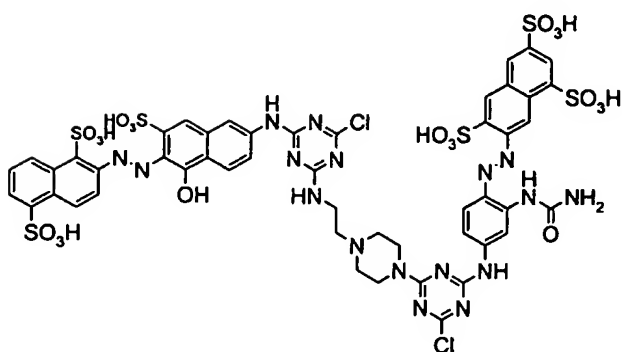
Example 74

[0057]

25

30

35



40

 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 480$

45

50

55

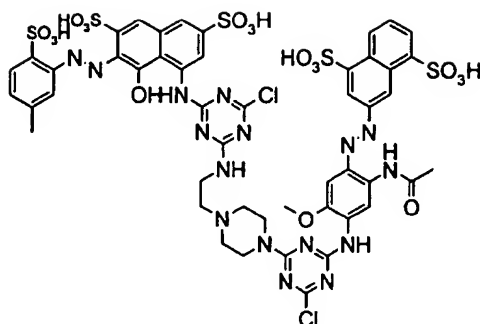
Example 75

[0058]

5

10

15

 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 511$

20

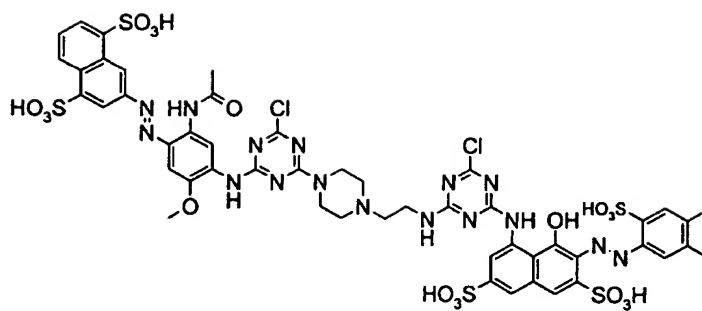
Example 76

[0059]

25

30

35



40

 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 420$

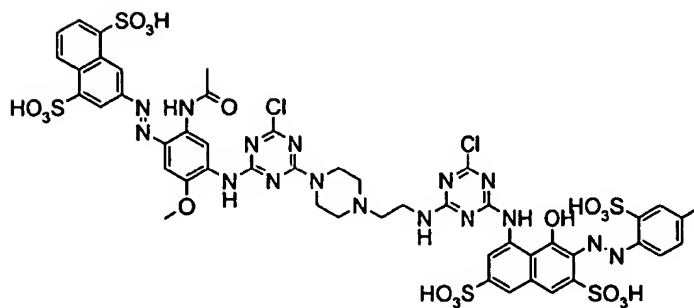
Example 77

[0060]

45

50

55



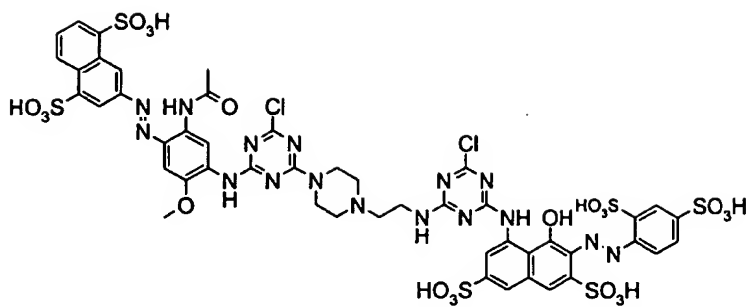
$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 425$

Example 78

5 [0061]

10

15



20 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 507$

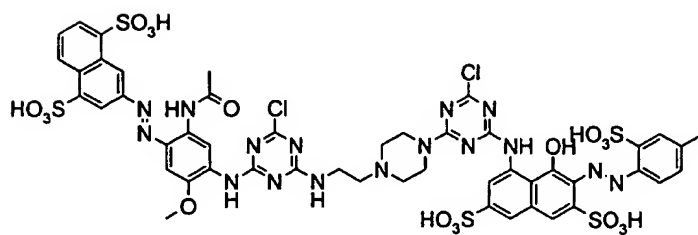
Example 79

[0062]

25

30

35



$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 439$

40

45

50

55

Example 80

[0063]

5

10

15

20

$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 478$

Example 81

25

[0064]

30

35

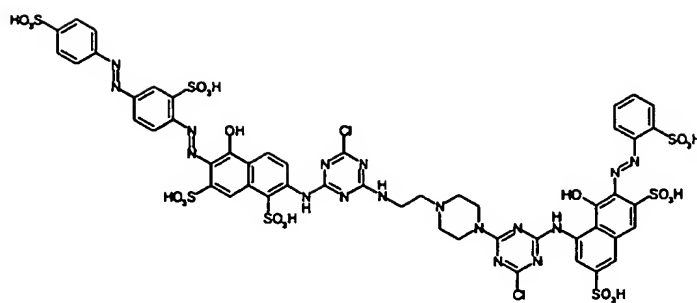
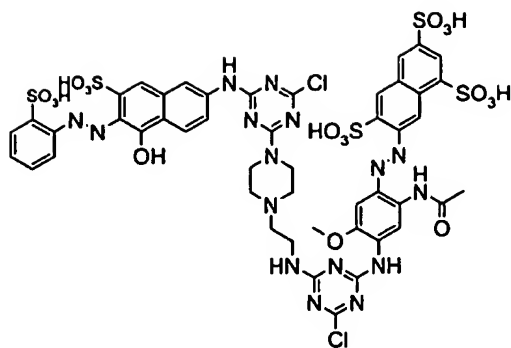
40

$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 508$

45

50

55



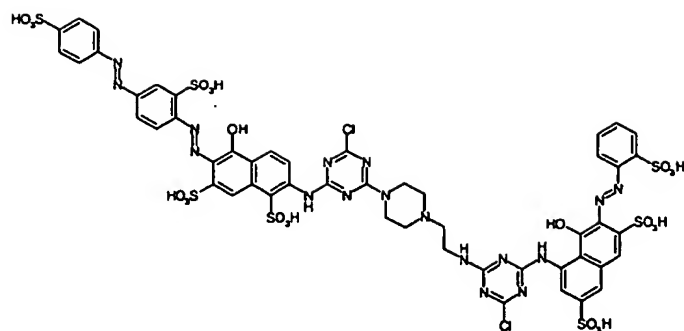
Example 82

[0065]

5

10

15

 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 516$

20

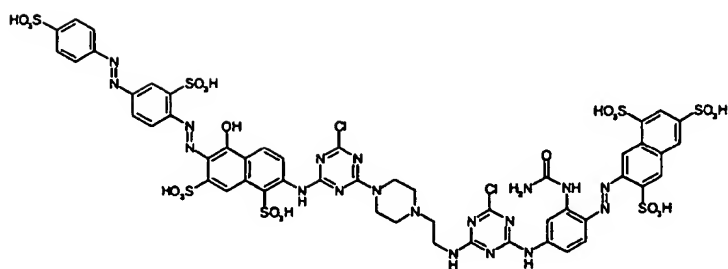
Example 83

[0066]

25

30

35

 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 506$

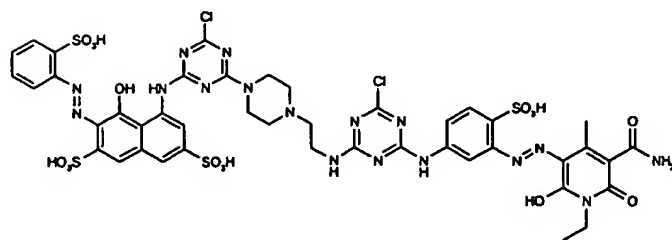
Example 84

40

[0067]

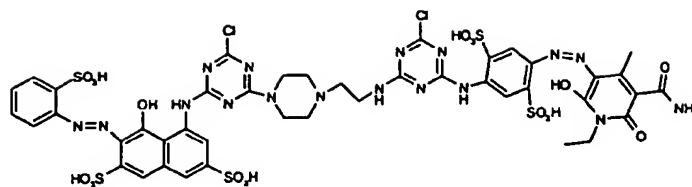
45

50

55 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 426$

Example 85

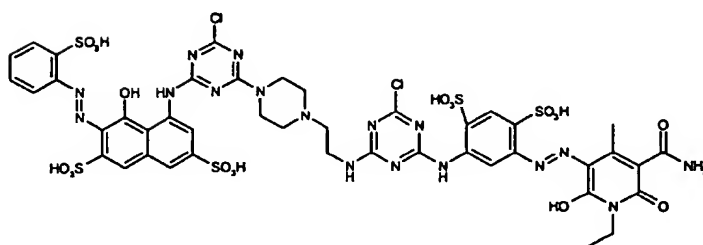
[0068]



$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 443$

Example 86

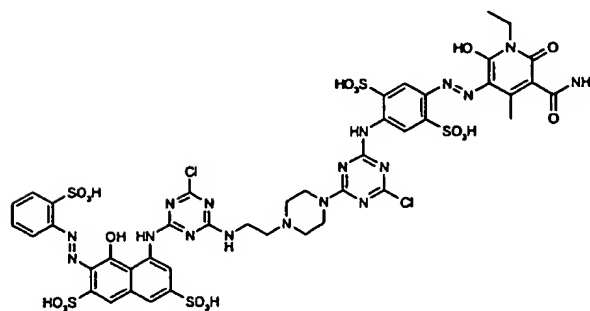
[0069]



$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 421$

Example 87

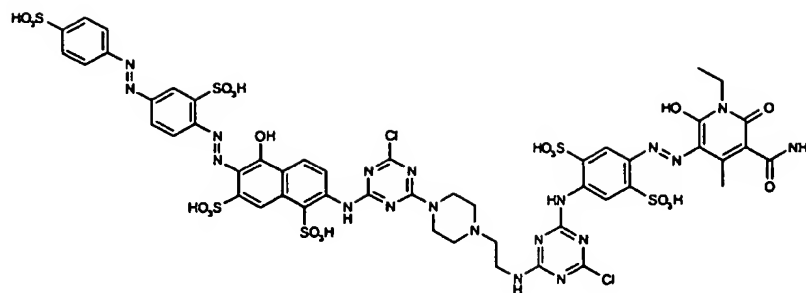
[0070]



$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 449$

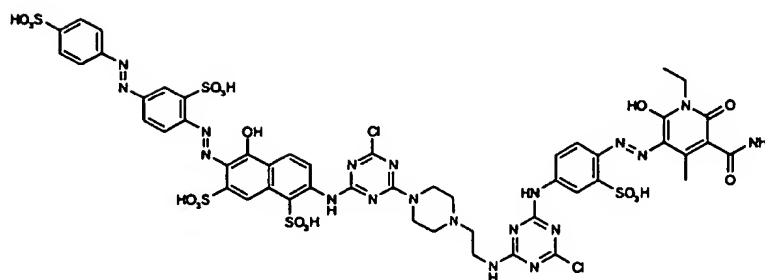
Example 88

[0071]

 λ max = 501

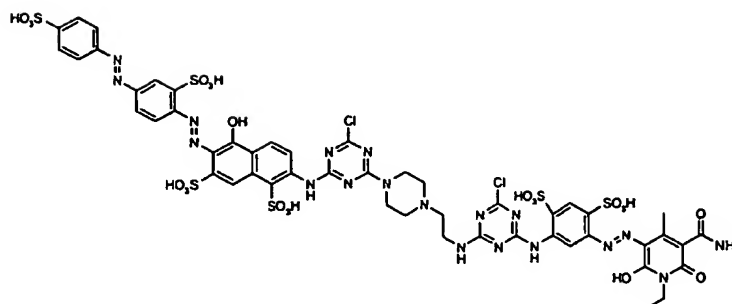
Example 89

[0072]

 λ max = 514

Example 90

[0073]

 λ max = 509

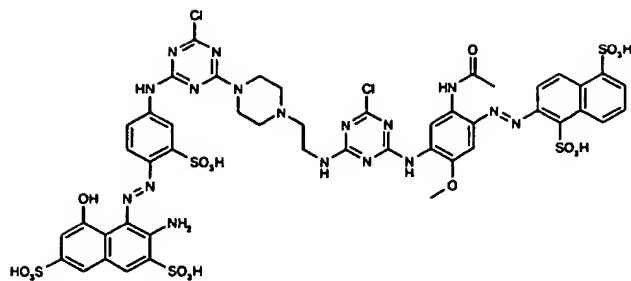
Example 91

[0074]

5

10

15

 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 495$

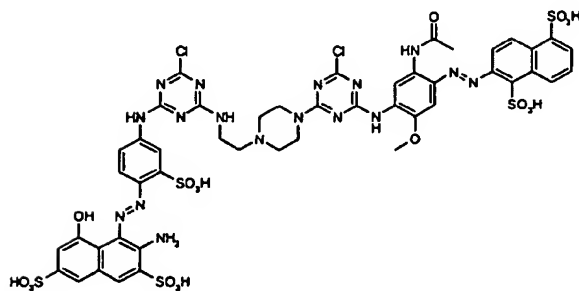
20 Example 92

[0075]

25

30

35

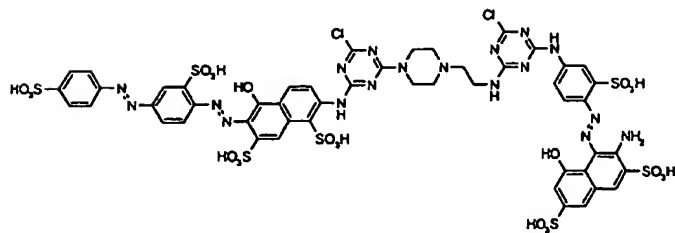
 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 459$

40 Example 93

[0076]

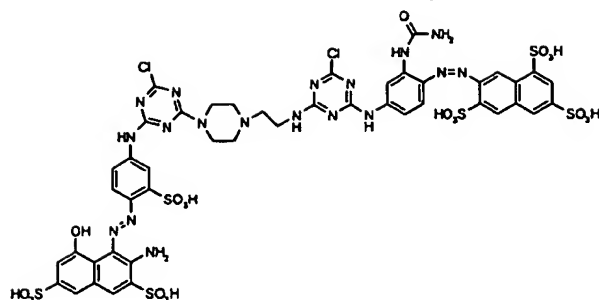
45

50

55 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 511$

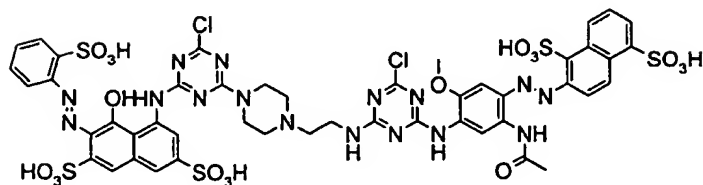
Example 94

[0077]

 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 459$

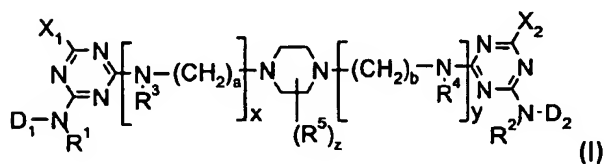
Example 95

[0078]

 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 512$

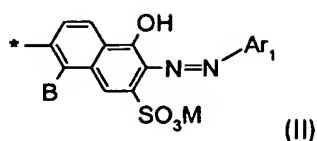
Claims

1. A dyestuff of the formula I



wherein

each of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 , independently, is H or an optionally substituted alkyl group;each of X_1 and X_2 , independently, is a labile atom or group;each of x and y , independently, is 0 or 1 and at least one of x and y is 1;each of a and b is 2 to 5 and when each of x and y is 1, $a > b$; and z is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4. D_1 is a group of the formula II



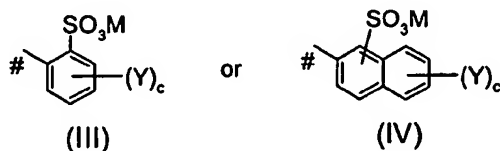
wherein

B is H or SO₃M;

M is H, an alkali metal, an ammonium ion or the equivalent of an alkaline earth metal;

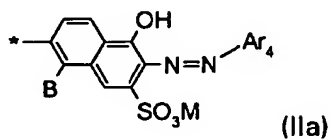
* indicates the bond to the triazinylamino group;

Ar₁ is a group of the formula III or of the formula IV



wherein

the or each Y independently is SO₃M or an alkyl group, c is 0, 1 or 2, M is defined as given above and # indicates the bond to the azo group; or
D₁ is a group of the formula IIa



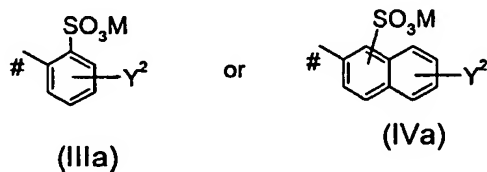
wherein

B is H or SO₃M;

M is H, an alkali metal, an ammonium ion or the equivalent of an alkaline earth metal;

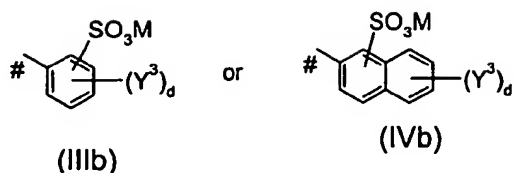
* indicates the bond to the triazinylamino group;

Ar₄ is a group of the formula IIIa or of the formula IVa

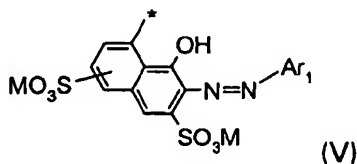


wherein

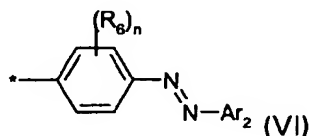
Y² is - N = N-Ar₅, M is defined as given above and # indicates the bond to the azo group, wherein
Ar₅ is a group of the formula IIIb or of the formula IVb



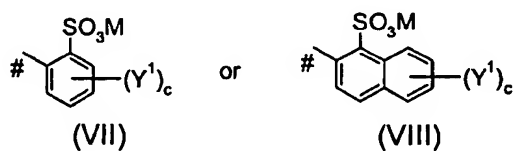
wherein the or each Y^3 independently is SO_3M or an alkyl group, d is 0, 1 or 2, M is defined as given above and # indicates the bond to the azo group; or D_1 is a group of the formula V



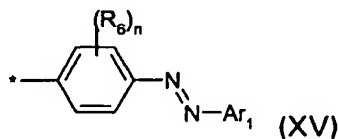
wherein
 M , * and Ar_1 are defined as given above; or
 D_1 is a group of the formula VI



wherein
 * is defined as given above
 n is 0, 1, 2 or 3;
 the or each R_6 independently is H, (C_1-C_4) -alkyl, (C_1-C_4) -alkoxy, $NHCONH_2$, $NHCO(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, SO_3M or halogen;
 Ar_2 is a group of the formula VII or of the formula VIII



wherein
 the or each Y^1 independently is SO_3M or an alkyl group or $-N=N-Ar_3$, wherein Ar_3 is an optionally substituted phenylene or naphthylene moiety; c is 0, 1 or 2, M is defined as given above and # indicates the bond to the azo group; or
 D_1 is a group of the formula (XV)



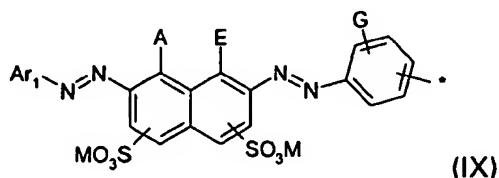
wherein R^6 , Ar_1 , n and $*$ are defined as given above

D_1 is an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore;

D_2 is a group of the formula II, provided D_1 is not a group of the formula V; or

D_2 is a group of the formula IIa; or

D_2 is a group of the formula IX



wherein

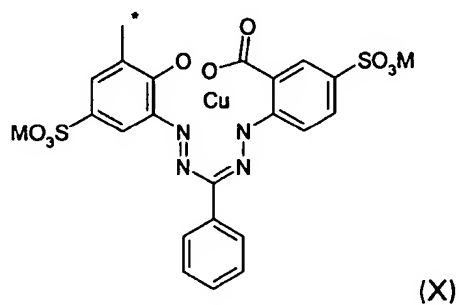
A and E are independently OH or NH_2 and $A \neq E$;

G is H , (C_1-C_4) -alkyl, (C_1-C_4) -alkoxy, SO_3M or halogen; and

Ar_1 , M and $*$ are defined as given above; or

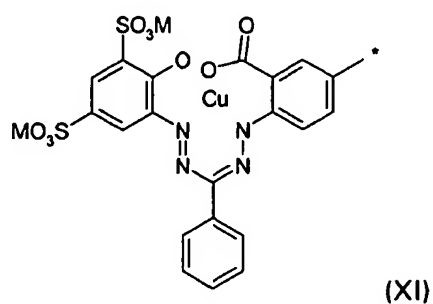
D_2 is a group of the formula VI; or

D_2 is a group of the formula X



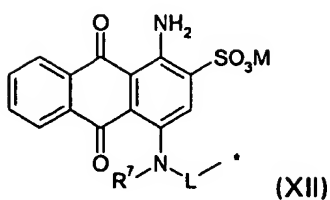
wherein M and $*$ are defined as given above; or

D_2 is a group of the formula XI



wherein M and $*$ are defined as given above; or

D_2 is a group of the formula XII



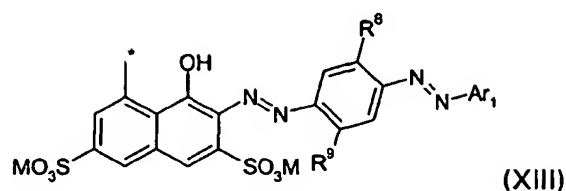
wherein

R⁷ is H or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl;

L is a divalent moiety and

M and * are defined as given above; or

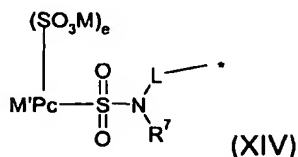
D₂ is a group of the formula XIII



wherein

R⁸ and R⁹, independently, are H, halogen, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl or (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy; and M, Ar₁ and * are defined as given above; or

D₂ is a group of the formula XIV



wherein

M' is a metal atom;

Pc is a phthalocyanine chromophore;

e is < 4; and

M, L and R⁷ are defined as given above; or

D₂ is a group of the formula XV; or

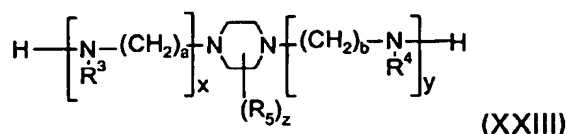
D₂ is an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore.

2. A dyestuff of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, wherein D₁ and D₂ both are a group of the formula (II), with the proviso, however, that D₁ ≠ D₂ or D₁ = D₂ if R¹ ≠ R².
3. A dyestuff of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, wherein D₁ is a group of the formula (II) and D₂ is a group of the formula (IX).
4. A dyestuff of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, wherein D₁ is a group of the formula (V) and D₂ is a group of the formula (XV).
5. A dyestuff of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, wherein

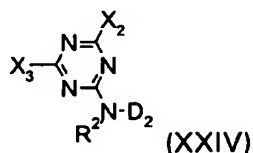
D₁ is a group of the formula (XV) or an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore; and

D₂ is a group of the formula (IX), a group of the formula (X), a group of the formula (XI), a group of the formula (XII), a group of the formula (XIII) or a group of the formula (XIV).

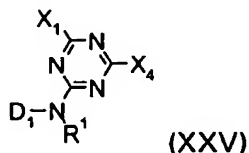
6. A dyestuff of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, wherein
D₁ is a group of the formula (II), a group of the formula (VI) or an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore; and
D₂ is a group of the formula (VI), or an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore.
7. A dyestuff as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 6, wherein X₁ and X₂ are halogen, preferably chlorine.
8. A dyestuff as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 7, wherein M is H or an alkaline metal, preferably sodium.
9. A dyestuff as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 8, wherein R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are H.
10. A dyestuff as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 9, wherein a = b = 2 with x = 0 and y = 1 or x = 1 and y = 0.
11. A process for preparing a dyestuff of formula I as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 10 by reacting a piperazine compound of the formula XXIII



wherein R³, R⁴, R⁵, a, b, x, y, and z are defined as given in claim 1, with a compound of the formula XXIV



wherein R², X₂ and D₂ are defined as given in claim 1 and X₃ is a labile atom or a group capable of reaction with an amine, preferably chlorine, and with a compound of the formula XXV



wherein R¹, X₁ and D₁ are defined as given in claim 1 and X₄ has one of the meanings of X₃.

12. A process for dyeing and printing hydroxy- and/or carboxamido-containing fibre materials in which a dyestuff of the formula I according to one or more of claims 1 to 10 is used.



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 03 01 5256

| DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Category | Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages | Relevant to claim | CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7) |
| X,D | WO 99 05224 A (BASF A.-G., GERMANY) 4 February 1999 (1999-02-04) * claim 1; example 1 * | 1-12 | C09B62/09 C09B62/095 |
| X | DE 100 08 871 A (DYSTAR TEXTILFARBEN GMBH & CO. DEUTSCHLAND KG, GERMANY) 11 October 2001 (2001-10-11) * page 13; figure X * * claim 1 * | 1-12 | |
| X | WO 00 36025 A (CLARIANT FINANCE BVI LTD ;CLARIANT INT LTD (CH)) 22 June 2000 (2000-06-22) * page 7; example 21 * * claim 1 * | 1-12 | |
| X | WO 93 18224 A (CIBA GEIGY AG) 16 September 1993 (1993-09-16) * page 31-46; examples 2-4,20,25,59,71,74,75,93 * * claim 1 * | 1-12 | |
| P,X | WO 02 092697 A (DYSTAR TEXTILFARBEN GMBH & CO ;EBENEZER WARREN JAMES (GB)) 21 November 2002 (2002-11-21) * the whole document * | 1-12 | C09B |
| X,D | EP 0 126 265 A (BASF AG) 28 November 1984 (1984-11-28) * page 33; claim 1 * | 1-12 | |
| A | GB 2 308 379 A (ZENECA LTD) 25 June 1997 (1997-06-25) * page 5; claim 1 * | 1-12 | |
| -/-- | | | |
| The present search report has been drawn up for all claims | | | |
| Place of search MUNICH | | Date of completion of the search 13 November 2003 | Examiner Grassi, D |
| CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS | | T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document | |

EPO FORM 1503 03.02 (P04C01)



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 03 01 5256

| DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| Category | Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages | Relevant to claim | CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (In.CI.7) |
| A | WO 01 46321 A (DYSTAR TEXTILFARBEN GMBH & CO ;BRENNAN COLIN (DE); PATSCH MANFRED) 28 June 2001 (2001-06-28) * claims 1,5 * ----- | 1-12 | |
| | | | TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (In.CI.7) |
| | | | |
| The present search report has been drawn up for all claims | | | |
| Place of search MUNICH | | Date of completion of the search 13 November 2003 | Examiner Grassl, D |
| <p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p> | | | |

EPO FORM 1603 03.02 (P04C01)



European Patent
Office

Application Number

EP 03 01 5256

CLAIMS INCURRING FEES

The present European patent application comprised at the time of filing more than ten claims.

- ☐ Only part of the claims have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims and for those claims for which claims fees have been paid, namely claim(s):
- ☐ No claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims.

LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

see sheet B

- ☐ All further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the Search Division did not invite payment of any additional fee.
- ☒ Only part of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the inventions in respect of which search fees have been paid, namely claims:
1(part), 2-4, 5-12(part): Inventions 1-3
- ☐ None of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the invention first mentioned in the claims, namely claims:



European Patent
Office

LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION
SHEET B

Application Number
EP 03 01 5256

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

1. Claim : 1(part)

Compounds according to claim 1 in which "D1" is a group of the formula (II) or (IIa) (the group of compounds is not unitary could, however, be searched without extra effort).

2. Claim : 1(part)

Compounds according to claim 1 in which "D1" is a group of the formula (V).

3. Claim : 1(part)

Compounds according to claim 1 in which "D1" is a group of the formula (VI) or (XV).

4. Claim : 1(part)

Compounds according to claim 1 in which "D1" is a azoacetoacetamidoaryl chromophore.

5. Claim : 1(part)

Compounds according to claim 1 in which "D1" is a azopyridone chromophore.

6. Claim : 1(part)

Compounds according to claim 1 in which "D1" is a azopyrazolone chromophore.

7. Claim : 1(part)

Compounds according to claim 1 in which "D1" is a azopyrimidine chromophore.

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 03 01 5256

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

13-11-2003

| Patent document cited in search report | | Publication date | Patent family member(s) | Publication date |
|---|---|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| WO 9905224 | A | 04-02-1999 | BR 9811035 A | 01-08-2000 |
| | | | CN 1102947 B | 12-03-2003 |
| | | | DE 69804105 D1 | 11-04-2002 |
| | | | DE 69804105 T2 | 14-11-2002 |
| | | | EP 0998531 A1 | 10-05-2000 |
| | | | ES 2173604 T3 | 16-10-2002 |
| | | | WO 9905224 A1 | 04-02-1999 |
| | | | JP 2001510875 T | 07-08-2001 |
| | | | PT 998531 T | 30-08-2002 |
| | | | TR 200000227 T2 | 21-09-2000 |
| | | | US 6248871 B1 | 19-06-2001 |
| DE 10008871 | A | 11-10-2001 | DE 10008871 A1 | 11-10-2001 |
| WO 0036025 | A | 22-06-2000 | AU 1403500 A | 03-07-2000 |
| | | | BR 9916026 A | 04-09-2001 |
| | | | EP 1137715 A1 | 04-10-2001 |
| | | | WO 0036025 A1 | 22-06-2000 |
| | | | JP 2002532606 T | 02-10-2002 |
| | | | TR 200101635 T2 | 22-10-2001 |
| | | | US 6319290 B1 | 20-11-2001 |
| | | | ZA 200104668 A | 07-06-2002 |
| WO 9318224 | A | 16-09-1993 | AU 677575 B2 | 01-05-1997 |
| | | | AU 3629793 A | 05-10-1993 |
| | | | BR 9306026 A | 18-11-1997 |
| | | | CA 2129750 A1 | 07-09-1993 |
| | | | DE 69307301 D1 | 20-02-1997 |
| | | | DE 69307301 T2 | 15-05-1997 |
| | | | DK 629249 T3 | 27-01-1997 |
| | | | WO 9318224 A1 | 16-09-1993 |
| | | | EP 0629249 A1 | 21-12-1994 |
| | | | ES 2098727 T3 | 01-05-1997 |
| | | | HK 1004573 A1 | 27-11-1998 |
| | | | JP 7504949 T | 01-06-1995 |
| | | | KR 266336 B1 | 15-09-2000 |
| | | | US 5525124 A | 11-06-1996 |
| WO 02092697 | A | 21-11-2002 | WO 02092697 A1 | 21-11-2002 |
| EP 0126265 | A | 28-11-1984 | DE 3313725 A1 | 18-10-1984 |
| | | | DE 3325371 A1 | 24-01-1985 |
| | | | DE 3461099 D1 | 04-12-1986 |
| | | | EP 0126265 A1 | 28-11-1984 |
| | | | JP 60035058 A | 22-02-1985 |

EPO FORM P/459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 03 01 5256

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

13-11-2003

| Patent document cited in search report | Publication date | Patent family member(s) | Publication date |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| GB 2308379 A | 25-06-1997 | JP 9217016 A | 19-08-1997 |
| | | US 5773593 A | 30-06-1998 |
| WO 0146321 A | 28-06-2001 | DE 19962228 A1 | 28-06-2001 |
| | | AU 2171301 A | 03-07-2001 |
| | | BR 0016552 A | 17-09-2002 |
| | | CA 2395370 A1 | 28-06-2001 |
| | | WO 0146321 A2 | 28-06-2001 |
| | | EP 1255789 A2 | 13-11-2002 |
| | | JP 2003518188 T | 03-06-2003 |
| | | US 2003163879 A1 | 04-09-2003 |

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82